REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,804.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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CHEAP SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a PAIR of HORSES. Address, with particulars, "D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENGLISH DOGCART for SALE. In good condition. Handsome Cart. Price Rs. 300. Address "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, fully 14 hands high, very quiet, and suitable for a Buggy or Brougham. Price Rs. 300. Apply F. G. B., *Gazette* Office.

HORSE (SILVER GREY PERSIAN ARAB) for SALE.—Stands High, Good Trotter, Showy Action, and Quite Sound. Good for Dogcart or Saddle. Addr as "O.," *Gazette* Office.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

CHOICEST INDIAN CONDIMENTS in great variety. Invaluable for friends in Euro e. Unrivalled in flavour and freshness.—FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes' st.

TO LET, furnished, till end of April, the BISHOP'S HOUSE, MAZAGON. Rent, Rs. 225. Address J. P. B., *Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

	February 1874.		February 1874.
Leaves	BOMBAY 7	Leaves	Tuticorin 15
„	Ratnagherry 8	„	Colombo 16
„	Vingorla 8	„	Galle 17
„	Goa 9	„	Madras 22
„	Carwar 9	„	Coconada 24
„	Mangalore 10	„	Cumanooor 24
„	Cannanore 11	„	Bimlipatam 25
„	Tellicherry 11	„	Gopalpore 26
„	Calicut 12	„	Pallee Point ..... March.
„	Beypore 12	„	Cochin 13
„	Alleppy 13	Arrives at	CALCUTTA 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

	Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave	BOMBAY 13	Leave	BUSREH 4
„	Kurrachee 17	„	Mahomerah 4
„	Guadur 18	„	Fao 4
„	Muscat 20	„	Bushire 6
„	Bunder Abbas 22	„	Bahrein 9
„	Linga 24	„	Linga 11
„	Bushire 26	„	Bunder Abbas 13
„	Koweit 26	„	Muscat 15
„	Fao 28	„	Guadur 17
„	Mahomerah 29	„	Kurrachee 20
Arrive	BUSREH ..... March 1	Arrive	BOMBAY 25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousins, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be foll wed by the Exire Steamer ARETUSA, 1,380 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£60	£40
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GROMDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

Bombay, 1st January 1874. No. 9 Hamam Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton and thence by rail or Steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy barguage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 2nd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,095 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 4th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,593 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,163 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well-known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, E. B. Penrice, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 31 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300	
„ MALTA	„ 400	
„ LONDON	„ 500	

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. DUNA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, at 11 o'clock p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, a large quantity of valuable and rich jewelery, consisting of diamond necklace, emerald and ruby necklace, large pearl necklace, diamond and brilliant rings, emeralds and ruby rings, pearls and sundry ornaments.

The above jewellery is on view from this day, and it is a choice for Rajahs and others.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, On account and risk of Allibhoy Abdoolcurrim, ex Teviotdale :

H C & C—26-26—3 Bales Printing Paper.
On account and risk of Narronjee Valjee—
On cross lines C T B S.—284-8—3 Bales T Cloth.
„ „ —352-8—4 Bales Grey Madapollams.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 New Boat-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.
1 One ditto Self-driving ditto.

A new and light Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished, double stitched and neat with round brown reins. Also few sets very handsome single plated mounted Pony Harnesses, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

Just Received,

A few superior Buggy, Dog-cart, and Carriage Whips, some of them of whalebones.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 11 Shares of the Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mahadowjee Dhurrumsee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nuthoo Mahadowjee and Motechund Devchund, at Share Bazaar, the (11) eleven above shares of the following numbers, viz :—1,097, 1,608, 1,485, 196, 1,638, 2,433, 2,098, 2,260, 2,279, 2,178, and 2,258.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF KHANGAUM AND PACHORA GHEE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khan Bazar, by order and in the warehouse of Dewjee Donaw and on account and at the risk of Memon Abdool Lutiff Cummoo—,

86 Dubbers Khangaum and Pachora Ghee.
1 Case Crackers.
25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases Prints.
2 Bales Grey Drills.
1 Case Cream Linen Ducks.
2 „ Striped Drills.
30 Boxes superior Old Brandy.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Talub.

1 Case Rimmel's Bear's Grease.
1 „ „ Cologne Water
3 „ „ Lavender Water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, several cases of Fresh Oilmanstores, by Barnes and Co., consisting of Tins of assorted Biscuits, Vermicelli Italian Paste, Gelatine, Potted Meats, Corn Flour, Soups, assorted Fruits, Sauce, Vinegar, Essence of Vanilla, Capers, Tins of Petit, Mushroom, White Bait, Haddock, Fresh Salmon, Marmalade, Jelly, assorted Jams, Bath Chops, Ox Tongue, Bacon, Ham, Bladder Lard, Date in Syrup, Soap, Candles, &c., &c. A quantity of Sherry, Monton's Claret, Payne & Co.'s half pints Champagne, Ginger Wine, Amontillado, Sherry, &c.

Also, Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Candlesticks, best Elkington's Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, Japanned Tin Tea Trays, Carved Furniture, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Rockwood Round Teapoys, a set of Dining Tables, Presses, Wardrobes, Dressing Glasses, large and small sized Pictures, Carpets, Pieces of Coloured Velvet, Blankets.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Grey Dhotees, Chintz, Scarfs, Jaconets, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 6TH FEB. 1874,
THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR
RENOWNED AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES
In the above Theatre,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEBUARY 7TH,
A GRAND
SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
(For Families and Schools.)

Performance will commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit three (First Class)	Rs. 6
First Class	„ 3
Second Class	Rs. 1
Pit	Annas. 8

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performances to Commence at 9 P.M.,

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

*** Family Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. only.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

CAUTION.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO. beg to announce a further extension of their monopoly of Sale of this now celebrated Article.

Its chief characteristics are :—

1st. Patent compensating trays, which instantly adapt themselves to any jewels without fear of the slightest injury, or the necessity of ever being fitted.

2nd. The application of patent fire-resisting ironsafes, which, without interfering with the portability of the case, prove a great security for valuable contents. As imitations are being made, it is important to observe that each case is stamped as follows :—"30 Aug., 1869. No 2567. The Patent Pall Mall Jewel Box. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, Sole Licencees for India," without which impress none are genuine. Price from Eighteen Rupees upwards. Descriptive Catalogues post free on application.

THE PALL MALL JEWEL CASE,
SOLE LICENCEES FOR INDIA,
MESSRS HAMILTON & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar, Tables, Pulpits Desks, Fronts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slati, Scroll Legs, IndiaRubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ½ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Wood, and also all kind of Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges, Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICK, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot. Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertakes repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board ; also re-colouring Pool Balls. They have spare Materials—India-rubber Cushions, Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, Cue Stand, and Cue Tips.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government-House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, make them hope for a continuance of it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MALACCA, 502 tons, 70 H. P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST
GRAND HIGH ROPE ASCENSION ON THE
BOMBAY MAIDAN.

MONSIEUR LE CHEVALIER BLONDIN respectfully begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of Bombay that permission and ground space having been kindly granted to him for the erection of his

GIGANTIC ARENA,

that the Building will immediately begin, and this concern, the dimensions of which will far surpass in every way that of any other Canvas Enclosure that has ever before been built, and as soon as ready, Opening Date of Performance, Ticket Office, Prices of Admission, etc, will be duly published in future Advertisement.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed

C. P. NIAND, Secretary.

By Order,
Le CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
Under Secretary, H.P. LYONS,
O. LAW. Agent.

ALBUMS FOR NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS,

strongly bound—size 9½ by 12	Rs. 5 8
MEMORIAL ALBUM for ditto, of gummed paper, with scissors and cover	10 0
Carte de Visit Albums. *Scrap Albums.* *Crest Albums.*	

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FIFTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LACKLOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 1426-9, being the FIFTY-FIFTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT ; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the TWENTY-THIRD INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

* W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th February 1874.

GRAPHINE :
OR
PORTABLE "PAPER" INK.
Price per Packet.....8 Annas.

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THE FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NOWROZ FESTIVAL will be CELEBRATED under the auspices of

Lodge Rising Star of W. I., No. 341, S. C. | Lodge Eastern Star, No. 1189, E. C.
Lodge Rising Sun, No. 501, S. C. | Lodge Cyrus, No. 1359, E. C.

at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Khumballa Hill Road, on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874.

Tickets (Rs. 6 each) can be had of

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case		Rs. 16	0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—			
Slender, No. 13	1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs. 4	8
„ 14	⅞ „ „	4	0
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Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	⅝ in „	2	8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5	0

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRESSING BAGS, WRITING CASES, ALBUMS, &c.

LADIES' 15 INCH Levant Morocco TRAVELLING, WRITING, DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings, Pearl instruments, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock ..... Nett Rs. 112 8

LADIES' 15 INCH SECOND MOROCCO, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete as above ..... Nett Rs. 103 0

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GENTLEMEN'S 18 INCH STANDARD NAPOLEON, ditto, ditto, ditto, fitted complete ..... Nett Rs. 115 0

WRITING DESK, chequered Dark-red Persian, fitted with Stationery and Inkstand ..... Nett Rs. 26 0

Ditto ditto ditto, 10 INCH, three-fold, fitted with Stationery, Blotter, Ink, 2 Bostonite Tablets, Pen, Pencil, Paper, Knife, Scissors, &c., &c. ..... Rs. 31 8

SCRAP ALBUMS—ROUND FULL MOROCCO, Dark-red or Dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps," 11 by 9 ..... Rs. 25 8

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NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, on e'egant Stand ... Rs. 16 0

STEREOSCOPES, with ring to raise or lower ..... „ 25 0

MAGIC LANTERNS, with box of Sliders, from ..... „ 7 0

PLYING CARDS, CHESS, BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, &c., &c.

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HOTELS.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affording all the convenience and comfort of a Home, is forced, under the present competition, to reduce their Rates :—

For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. (First Class) } Including Ice.
Do. do. „ 5 for a day, week or so. }

Table excellent and Wine superior.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1874.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES.
TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

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24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

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LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in London, and shipped duty free at great reduction.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the line.

The announcements may be in English or in any the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. D. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are the exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated bottlings of the above Firm.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay, Cash Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Exchange on London is very irregular, and in many instances rates are almost nominal. In Calcutta and China here is no special change from our yesterday's quotations.

Government Securities have advanced in value, principally owing to the better advices from Calcutta.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 11 3/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 11 3/4d.
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 10 3/32d. nominal.
Documents, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3	do.	1s. 11 3/4d.
Credit Bills, 6	do.	1s. 11 d.
Credit 3	do.	s. 11 1/2 to 5/64.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight		2/4
Do. demand		29 15/16
On Madras 30 days' sight		ef
Do. demand		par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight		217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½ to 108
Four & half per cent.	102¾
Four per cent.	101¾
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			6 per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7 ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8 ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		9 ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	8 ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8 ,,
Do.	do.		9 ,,
Bank Bills			8 ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-9
Caroline	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Rates by steamer are firm for Liverpool at £2-13-9. By sail they are rising. The iron ship Norval, expected at Galle, has been chartered at £2-12-6, April loading.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Otor Jelle	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat £2 13s. 9d., Seeds £2 13s. 9d., Cotton £2 13s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 20 per ton., ,, Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest., Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt Rs. 8 per Ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Market firm for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Colaba shares improving.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½ xd
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	272½ xd
8,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	265
40,000	2341	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A C	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	1,000	875	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	100
154	12,000	11,500	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co	825
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	225
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,000	...	...	Darwar Company	700
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,900
350	2,000	all	250 p.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	4,200
400	2,000	1,850	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press C.	430
90	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	320	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,250	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	100	Samson's Press Co	900
400	850	750	125 p.	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
37	1,500	1,350	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
111	850	all	40 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21	3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	10	1	5	do. New £20 Shares
...	£20	17	10	7	do. Ditto
...	£100	1,000	...	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£10	10	5	1	do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,150	all	112 p.	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.
900	1,000	all	97*	Bombay United
1,500	100	150	25*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning
180	2,000	all	200 p.	Great Eastern
752	1,000	all		Jeewraj Ballo Mills
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's
400	1,000	11	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	a l	150 p.	Oriental
600	2,500	400	200 p.	Royal
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	3 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	al	44 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
3,150	200	100	3 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.
4,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.
.....	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co
.....	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	... Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66 Central Bank
.....	...	...	... East India Bank
.....	200	12	Feb. '67 Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67 Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market remains extremely dull, and prices are tending downwards. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

3,200 pieces Grey Mulls, G.K.	40 in.	20 yds.	at Rs.	1 14 0
750 pairs White Dhotees	44 ,,	10 ,,	at ,,	2 0 0
1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 ,,	36 ,,	7 lbs. at ,,	4 4 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	38 ,,	8½ ,, at ,,	5 1 0
2,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	,, at ,,	5 2 0

COTTON, &.

Looking over the public telegrams of the 4th instant we learn that the market at Liverpool continues very dull and drooping, and though we have no apparent change to report in our yesterday's quotation, prices are decidedly weaker. Fair Dhollerah stands at 5d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d., and Mid Orleans at 5 3/16d. Sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 2,500 are Surats, which are said to have been irregular. The receipts at Liverpool are given at 9,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports at 25,000. Money is said to be tightening, in consequence of which we notice a rise of ½ per cent. in the rate of discount charged by private bankers, which now stands at 3½ per cent. per annum; and it is also feared that the directors of the Bank of England will probably take a similar step. The Manchester Market is described as depressed, but in the usual absence of quotations we are quite in the dark as to any change in prices there. Calcutta Linseed has again advanced to 63s. 6d., whilst there has been a decline of 1s. in the price of Rapeseed. Though the market for Coffee is reported quieter, the prices, when compared with our previous quotations, show no change at all. Ceylon and Cochin Cocoanut Oil remain in the same state, without any alteration in the values. From Calcutta we have received telegrams up to the 4th inst., where money is reported steady, and the quotation of 6 months' sight bank bills shows a fall of about 3d. Piece Goods remain quiet, with little enquiry, and prices show no change. The Cotton market here continues steady, and prices have undergone no change. The undermentioned purchases, which amount to about 900 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	New Hinguughaut	at Rs.	196
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	199-201
25 ,,	Kerangjo	at ,,	167
50 ,,	Akote	at ,,	181
150 ,,	,,	F. P. B. at ,,	180
50 ,,	,,	,, at ,,	181½
50 ,,	Julgaum	,, at ,,	162
50 ,,	,,	,, at ,,	161½
250 ,,	,, 1 month	,, at ,,	162
15 ,,	Vyawul	at ,,	160
50 ,,	Khandeish	at ,,	155-57
100 ,,	Kirkee March	at ,,	163
25 ,,	Farsee	at ,,	178
25 ,,	Old Compta	at ,,	145

The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee	Rs. 177-78
,, Akote	,, 181-82
,, Broach	,, 184 85
,, Hinguughaut	,, 199-200
,, Dholleral (April delivery)	,, 166-67
Old ,,	,, 140-45
,, Vingor's	,, 143-50
,, Sawgimeo	,, 160-62

YARNS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices are quite nominal. No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Prince Leopold	Moore	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
5	Venetia (s)	Angove	Suez, Jan. 16.
	Trent (s)	Dumbrick	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Hylton Castle (s)	Armstrong	Shields, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Corum (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Princess Pendleton	Nich ls	Rangoon.
	John Dixon (s)	Preston	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Messenger, Parkins, to Diamond Island.
Barque J. N. Cushing, Baxter, to Maulmen.

The Ship Beann Uamha, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

31	Gatineau	Corkhill ... Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Arabia (s)	Barclay ... Rangoon, Jan. 27.
	Patna (s)	Harward ... Rangoon, Jan. 27.
	Mecca (s)	Turner ... Akyab, Jan. 29.
	Regina Cœli	Messer ... Coringa, Jan. 29.
1	River Clyde	Livingston ... Liverpool, Sept. 22.
	Royal Alexandra	Humphries ... Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Pearl (s)	Doert ... Cochin, Jan. 24.

Jan DEPARTURES.

31 Steamers Indus and Woosung, ships Carlisle, Fortune and Norna.
1 Ships City of Manchester, Winged Hunter, and Omar Pasha, Barque Glenroy, and E. J. Spens.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.

2	Meinam	Galle.
3	Indus	Calcutta.

Feb. DEPARTURE.

2 Meinam ... Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 4.

Tollemache, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Dick, Surgeon Major, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 4.

Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Rutnagherry.

FEBRUARY 5.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, Baroda.
Clemente, Barrack Sergeant, Bengal Barrack Department, to join, to Seepree.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A J Shepherd, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency

The services of Lieut-Col G E Thomas, Supt of Police, Belgaum, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, from the 3rd Feb 1874.

The services of Lieut C J Dickson, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years after the 24th Feb 1874.

Col H R Rathby, S C, Cantonment Mag, Deesa.

Capt W E Trevelyan, S C, is appointed Supt of Bazaars at Malligaum.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Francis Stevenson, of the 105th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern, 29th N I, 17th Dec 1872.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next

Maj M W Willoughby, S C, Asst Comsy Genl.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements and appointment are sanctioned :—

The following exchange of Officers is permitted, at their own request, on the 13th Oct 1873, inclusive :—

Mr W J G Beaumount, 1st Officer of the Quangtung, to the Gun Boat Hugh Rose

Mr William Edwards, 1st Officer of the Gun Boat Hugh Rose, to the Quangtung.

Mr G W Hill, 2nd Officer of the Gun Boat Hugh Rose, was transferred to H M's Surveying Schooner Constance in the same capacity, on the 16th Nov 1873, vice Mr Cuthbert (then on sick leave) transferred to the Hugh Rose.

Mr W M Edwards, 1st Officer of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Quangtung, was appointed Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 14th Oct 1873, inclusive, vice Beaumont.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A L P Larken and A Shewan, Supy Asst Co'rs in the District of Poona and Mr C H Jopp, Supy Asst Colr in the District of Satara, are appointed to be Mags of the Third Class.

Mr F D M Ivill, Judicial Comr in Sind, and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from 3rd March next.

Mr C F Winchester, Supy Asst Colr in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F C Symonds, Asst Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, having completed one year's service in charge of a field establishment, is promoted to the Third Grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 18th Dec 1873.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj E R Butler, M D, to be Actg Surgn of the Second Presidency Division on the departure of Dr Bruce.

Mr C Gonne, Secy to Govt, Political Educational, and Judicial Departments, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 67 days, from or after 9th March next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C S Fabey, C E, and Maj J Le'Mesurier, R E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supt of Works, Western Indus, on the afternoon of 18th Dec 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Subsi iary leave for thirty days is allowed to the Rev J Higgins, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, from the date of quitting his Station, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut C F Baugh and Mr H L Cameron respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Supt of Police, Khandeish, in the afternoon of the 22nd instant

Messrs W Forteous and A Clarke Jervoise respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals on the 29th Jan 1874.

Messrs C W Bell and J H Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Colr and Mag of Poona, on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

Captains C Payne and S Babington respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt, G I P Railway Police, in the forenoon of the 22nd Jan 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussera, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, as far as Panwell, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail. will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Khattiwar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, vîa Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS ... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH HOLKAR will be happy to receive VISITORS on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, from 4 to 5-30 P.M.

W. R. GARUD,
Naib Dewan to H. H. M. Holkar.
Walkeshwar, 4th Feb. 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRANT—February 2nd, at Khangaum, West Berar, the wife of Captain F. W. Grant, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LITTLE—February 3rd, at the Suddur Adawlut, Mazagon, E. H. Little, Esq., C.S., aged 36 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTRAM—January 31st, at 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Antram, Esq., of a son.
GREGSON—January 31st, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of a son.
DICKSON—February 1st, at Tallah, Barrackpore Trunk Road, the wife of Geo. M. Dickson, of a son.
HOMFRAY—January 6th, at Viper Island, Port Blair, the wife of J. N. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter.
LINTON—February 1st, at No. 38, Creek Row, Calcutta, the wife of Mr A. Linton, Chief Engineer, I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MADDEN—SALMON—January 22nd, at Coonoor, W. S Madden Esq., Bank of Madras, youngest son of Major-General Maddon, Madras Retired List, to Mary, youngest daughter of Col. W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—February 1st, at Bangalore, Gore Ouseley, son of Lieut-Colonel W. J. Bradford, Royal Artillery, aged 7 months.
HALLETT—January 23rd, at Ferozepore Lieutenant John Douglas Hallett, B. S. C., Quarter-Master, 40th Regt. N.I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874.

THE Bombay Port Trust finds itself placed by the too great benevolence of the Government of India in a very uncomfortable position. We can best define the situation by saying that the Trustees as a body have committed themselves to the advocacy of a scheme of which they individually, with scarcely an exception, heartily disapprove, and that the Government of India has taken them at their word and offered them as much money as they require to enable them to give effect to this scheme. It would be curious to trace the steps by which the Port Trust has brought itself to this pass, that it is pledged to build a dock in what it acknowledges to be a wrong place. The Government, however, first of all made the Trust incapable of doing its duty to the Port by insisting that with the grant of what it called representative government to the maritime interests of Bombay should be coupled the encumbrance of a huge debt on a landed estate which nobody knows what to do with. Take away the responsibility of making use of the Elphinstone estate, and we are sure there is not a single merchant in Bombay, or one shipmaster frequenting the port, who would not say that it was the height of absurdity to think of choosing the Elphinstone Basin as the site for a wet dock. But Mr. Ormiston's perseverance has induced both the Government of India and the Port Trust to accept and act upon this fatal principle, that, because the State has thrown away two millions on the Elphinstone property, it ought to spend another million or so in forcing all the trade of Bombay to concentrate itself on that part of the foreshore. No doubt, the suggestion of Mr. Ormiston to let byegones be byegones, and just make use of the Elphinstone property as we had got it, appeared at first very ingenuous and attractive; and we are not surprised that even business men like Mr. Bythell and Mr. Kittredge, who owned that they would have preferred docks in Moody Bay, were for a moment carried away by it. But it is strange that on calm reflection they did not see the snare prepared for them and avoid it while yet there was time. It seems clear that no man can be justified in sacrificing the best interests of the trade of this port in order to make the Elphinstone property a paying investment. That would be to throw good money after bad. What Bombay wants, if it wants a dock at all, is to have one built on the best possible site; and nobody except the executive officers of the late Elphinstone Company will pretend that that site lies to the north of Moody Bay.

By far the most valuable part of the foreshore for business purposes is that which extends from Moody Bay to Colaba. Part of the trade was only driven originally to the native town behind the Elphinstone property because there was not room in the Fort for the whole population, and the Government, not content with taking up all the best ground on the harbour side within the Fort for its own use, would not permit traders to encroach on the Esplanade. Even now, though the ramparts have been pulled down, Bombay Castle, the Arsenal, and the Mint are left to occupy spaces which would be simply invaluable to commercial men, while the increasing tendency of trade to seek accommodation in the Fort is shown by the chaos at the Custom House Bunder, where cargoes are piled up three or four deep because the Port Trust cannot find room to store them properly. Are, then, the useless Bombay Castle, which any modern gunboat could batter to pieces in less than half an hour, and the Mint, to be always allowed to shut the people of Bombay out from the use of all the foreshore from the Custom House to Moody Bay? If a dock were made in Moody Bay, and the foreshore thence to Colaba given up to trade, the western part of the island, from the native town southwards, being reserved for public offices, we believe that the best possible arrangement would have been made for both Government and the public. Land in the Fort would find eager purchasers, while no one will bid for a foot of ground on the Elphinstone estate.

But we would claim for the Port Trust that it should be completely emancipated from any share in the speculations of Government in land in or out of the Fort, and compelled to devote its whole attention to its own proper business. We would entrust it with the control of a fringe of foreshore and of all the arrangements at the wharves for landing, shipping, and storing cargoes. Then, if the Trustees determined that a dock must be built, and if they refused to await the result of the grand experiment which Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. are carrying out at their own cost further down the harbour, their best course would be simply to invite English capitalists to select their own site for a dock and build one for the trade of Bombay. The Trust would find no difficulty at all in raising as much money as it liked in England, if it guaranteed a certain revenue to the shareholders advancing money for this purpose; and we presume that it would not sanction the construction of a dock at all unless it could reckon on getting a fair revenue from the shipping. Would it not be possible, then, for the Port Trust to throw off an intolerable burden and extricate itself from a well-nigh desperate scrape by going up to Government and pointing out the means of escape which we have just suggested? The Government of India has now agreed to make the venture of spending an unknown sum of money on a dock. We say unknown, because no dock estimates can be trusted, especially when the site for the dock has been so chosen that it will probably silt up in a few years unless a road is cut through Sion causeway to allow a free flow of water round the island, which would scour the mud out of the northern part of the harbour. Suppose, then, the Port Trust offers to relieve the Government of this responsibility, on condition that the Elphinstone land estate is taken back by Government and that the Trust receive permission to invite tenders in England for constructing docks or piers at any point of the foreshore where they will be most convenient for purposes of trade. Would not an exchange of this kind be mutually advantageous to Government and the Trust, and at the same time enable the town to reap the full benefit of her unequalled commercial position? At present, we are all in a mess, and Government and the Port Trust seem to be only anxious to plunge more and more deeply into the mud.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* takes so deep an interest in the movements of Mr. Forbes, the *Daily News'* correspondent, who "will," it hears, "accompany Sir Richard Temple through the Famine districts," that we are surprised it has overlooked the existence of another special correspondent (our own) who has been writing to us for the last week from the Famine districts and giving the public very valuable information, while Mr. Forbes is still, we believe, at Calcutta. This omission on the part of the *Times of India* is the more remarkable, because yesterday's issue of that journal contained a leading article which was simply made up of shreds and patches cut, without acknowledgment, from our special correspondent's letter published in the *Gazette* of Wednesday.

A TELEGRAM, received late on Wednesday night, brought the answer to our wish that Reuter would tell us whether Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had been elected for Horsham or not. Sir Seymour has succeeded in ousting the intruder who had taken "his seat;" and he is now once more M. P. for Horsham. We are glad he is in, for we have no faith in anything but free discussion, and Sir Seymour will have a good deal to say worth hearing on many subjects. If he will but favour the House with the humourous description he used to give out here of the troubles of a luckless Governor of Bombay bullied by an arrogant Secretary of State on one side and worried by an impracticable Council on the other, he will raise so hearty a laugh at the absurdity of our present form of government as will help to hasten the abolition of the local Executive Council.

THE Council of the Governor-General met at Government House on Tuesday the 27th January. The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin took his seat as an Additional Member. The Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis, Dalyel, and Hobhouse were on the motion of the latter appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of obsolete enactments. The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863, and XXII of 1872, was presented. Leave was

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 16TH JANUARY.

ABOUT 4 o'clock yesterday evening, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Commander W. C. Angove, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 16th inst. on board. She left Suez on 24th inst. at 1-10 P.M. and Aden on the 30th inst. at 0-40 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Mould.
Mrs. Searcy.
Mr. Br ce, a and native male servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Turner, infant, and 2 euro. female servant.
Mr. Pugh.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Norris.
Mr. J. R. Greaves.
Mr. C. Daniel.
Mr. N. Wadia.
Lt. Drought.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graham.
Mrs. Dann.
Lt. W. S. Purkis.
Mr. and Mrs. Shearer.
Mrs. A. Travers.
Mr. J. Ramsay.
Mr. Jaket Cranerod.
Mr. J. C. Alexander.
Mrs. Congreve.
Mr. Fleming.
Mrs. Ishart.
Mrs. J Sutherland.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bird.
Mr. Bickerdike.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilks.
Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.
Mr. W. D. Latimer.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. C. M. Kerr.
Major A. Mayne.
Mr. G. Whinstone.
Mr. C. B. Targett.
Mr. S. Kelly.
Mr. James Clark.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Stuart Dodge.
Mr. Holgate.
Colonel Richardson's native male servant.

FROM ADEN.

Mrs. Keane.
Abdool Babur and friend.
Heerj e and friend.
Chaiute.
S ntan Lodrick.
Bh njee, wife, and friend.
Mo. jee.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THIS "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY.

THE financial weakness of Turkey and Egypt to which I have several times alluded in connection with the recent loans has caused fresh scandals this week by bringing down their stocks to a very low ebb. On Monday all Turkish stocks fell about 2 per cent.; of the Egyptian some fell 3, some 4, and one, the last loan, was no less than 7 lower. The immediate cause was the break-up of the Syndicate which had tried to float it, and as the dissolution involves the transfer to each member of the unplaced stock which he had guaranteed, or taken "firm," as the phrase goes, the prospect of the market being fed for perhaps years to come with the balance naturally made it very heavy. This illustrates the strength and the weakness of syndicates. The Egyptian loan Syndicate of last year got the issue at the price of 77, and offered it to the public at 84. Had the public taken the bait the Syndicate would thus have netted above two millions sterling. But the public held aloof, and out of £32,000,000 only took £912,000. The announcement of this want of success paralysed the market, and it has been weak ever since, so that the Syndicate found it impossible to place any more of the loan except at a ruinous depreciation. They are now left with, it is understood, £8,000,000 on their hands, the remainder being, I assume, in the hands of Oppenheim, in other words, of the Khedive, who, as he wants money, will pledge it, and so in a roundabout way it too will find its way to the London market. In some manner it must be all got rid of, and, as the present quotation of the loan is about 19 discount, selling any more must mean to the Syndicate very a heavy loss. The ex-members of that body are representatives of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and of all the leading financial institutions connected with Turkey and Egypt, Bischoff-heim, the banker Oppenheim, and one or two others. Checked up, therefore, as the market is with these securities, it cannot possibly be relieved for years to come, and the moment that a rise occur to a point which would allow the holders of the unplaced stock to get rid of an amount, their operations must, of course, unless the market be very strong, lead to a renewal of the fall. Such is the vicious circle in which over-lending to weak States makes us revolve, and this is the Nemesis of the Syndicate system, one of the most mischievous, as lately developed, which could afflict a commercial community. Without syndicates neither Turkey nor Egypt would have been able to float any of the last half-dozen loans, and hence they would have been compelled to economise, for even the local bankers of Galata or Alexandria would never lend so freely if they did not feel sure that they could always get repaid by means of a loan. Thus English investors might have been spared the outlay of much valuable money, the foreign Governments themselves might have been benefited, and none but a few greedy, usurious local bankers would have suffered if syndicates had never existed. Practically the result of the present break-up is that neither Turkey nor Egypt will ever be able to raise another loan here, unless the administration of both is entirely altered; and a few months hence the question will therefore come to be one of the possibility of paying any dividends whatever, the alternative being general repudiation. This has been foreseen for some time past, but the present collapse brings it visibly nearer. The last Turkish loan, though not so utter a failure as the Egyptian, was also unsuccessful, and the Syndicate for it have, it is believed, been left with at least £3,000,000 on their hands. An attempt will probably soon be made to raise the price of both stocks, for the Syndicates must "make a market," as the saying is; but, for the reasons I have given, the effort, if successful, will not be maintained, or indeed be possible, beyond a certain point.

In my last I spoke of the probable Budget arrangements which Mr. Gladstone will propose, and I find that the belief grows stronger that he will make a tremendous *coup* in his financial statement. There is much need of it. If it were possible to increase their load of unpopularity the Ministry have done so; they have at length succeeded in alienating even faithful Scotland from their side. Lowe, the evil genius of the Ministry, has done this, and done it, too, in a way which precludes the possibility of effectual reparation. The circumstances are these. Mr Henry Glassford Bell, Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire, a man of high character and literary ability, an associate of Wilson, Aytoun, Alison, Burton and the brilliant circle that immediately followed the days of Scott, died last week after a long illness. He had suffered from cancer, which necessitated amputation of the hand, and catching cold immediately afterwards, he was seized with congestion of the kidneys, ending in death. Only a few days before his death, with the full approval of the superior courts as Edinburgh, he had addressed a request to the Home Secretary for three months' leave of absence and for the appointment of a delegate to take his place, for whose services he *offered to pay himself*. One would have thought that such a claim had only to be made to be at once granted. Bell had been in official harness for above thirty years, and was close upon 70; he had never asked any special indulgence before, and the duties of his office are no sinecure, nor are they highly paid. Yet what followed? Mr. Lowe at once consulted the Lord Advocate, Mr. George Young. The latter did not recommend the concession asked for, but referred to precedents, and professed to find that there was only one parallel case, namely, that of no less illustrious a personage than Sir Walter Scott, when Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In his case an Act of Parliament, it seems, had been found necessary, and the inference was that Mr. Bell could obtain relief in no other way. Fortified by this authority, the Home Office sent down a missive to Mr. Bell, in which, after complimenting him on his services and pointing out the difficulty created by the necessity of an Act of Parliament, it went on to—what do your readers think?—say that the Secretary would on his own responsibility grant the relief asked, or that immediately on Parliament re-assembling he would take the necessary steps? No; the letter abruptly closed by calling on the sick and dying Sheriff to resign his office at once. Fortunately for the man himself, the letter only arrived on the morning of his decease, and he had not read it before death, more merciful than Mr. Robert Lowe, gave him his quietus, with no unnecessary torture superadded. The indignation in Scotland when these facts became known is almost equalled by that displayed here, and no apologist of the Government ventures to say a word in its favour. The *Standard* was the first to unearth the scandal, and the *Pall Mall*, which has as keen a scent for a Ministerial slip as for an apparent slip of the *Daily Telegraph*, descanted on it gleefully and pointed out how the Government with its usual felicitous capacity of blundering had now managed to estrange all the three Kingdoms, one after the other. It is incredible, however, that any one but Lowe can have had the slightest hand in concocting so brutal a letter; yet the evil is that he occupies a position which gives him opportunities for doing many such things, and that the entire Ministry suffers by his conduct. The eagerness of Mr. Young in finding excuses for not granting Mr. Bell's request has also a very bad look, and indicates that there is a Whig job at the bottom of the transaction. An attempt has been made to soothe Glasgow's feeling by appointing a popular successor, Mr. Dickson, to the office vacated by Mr. Bell's death, but no appointment will explain away the fact of the latter. Indeed the number of individuals, classes, and interests alienated or disgusted by one act after the other is now so great that it is a very rare thing to hear a word said in favour of the present Government in any circle whatever, go where you will.

As for the Budget it is now said that the expenses of the Ashantee war over and above the sums actually paid already out of the supply service accounts of the current year will not exceed £600,000. This of course is mere guesswork, but it represents the view current in Government quarters, and the estimate at which Mr. Gladstone will aim. He anticipates a triumphant march to Coomassie, and one or two successes which will so impress our black enemies with a notion of our power as to make them sue for peace, and keep the peace after they have earned it. Should his calculation prove correct he will have for the financial year ending March 1875 a surplus of quite four millions sterling. He will, I anticipate, also try a reduction of the army and navy estimates, and will thus give him self a surplus of six millions. With this he might abolish the income-tax, but that feat of itself would not content our daring Premier; he must also sweep off the sugar duties, or those on tea, if not both. How is he to do all this, I cannot tell, but believe there will be some readjustment of taxation on a very grand scale. At all events the prospect is, that either the Budget will be of a very temporary and ordinary character, or it will be most comprehensive and sweeping. If Mr. Gladstone changes anything it will be with no hesitating hand; he had this contingency full in view when he assumed the post, and he knows that a great stroke is imperatively called for to rehabilitate the sinking political fortunes of himself and his colleagues.

Sinking indeed they are beyond all question. My last letter spoke of the Stroud election. The contest for Newcastle on Tyne finished yesterday, and the result is quite as instructive as the west country election. Newcastle is a strong democratic and working man's constituency, where if at all a blatant Radical should feel secure of his seat. At the last election the two Liberals were returned by a majority of over 4,000 votes—a difference so vast that, under ordinary circumstances no Conservative would again have tried the constituency. Yet the same Conservative has now come forward against a son of the late member, Sir J. Cowen, and has lost by a majority of only 1,000. This is a Conservative success beyond question, and it is in a double sense of the word an anti-Ministerial decision, because Cowen, the victorious Liberal, is so extreme in his views as to be no supporter of the Government in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase. He will oppose them on their education policy and on Church disestablishment. Thus when a vacancy occurs there is either a Conservative returned or a Lib-ral whose nominal adhesion will be more than counterbalanced by antagonism on some of the chief topics of the hour.

The Tichborne case approaches its close. Mr. Hawkins will finish his reply on the evidence about this day week, and the Lord Chief Justice, unless the jury tell him they have already made up their minds, will begin his summing up, which I daresay will last a week. Then the decision, which you should have by telegraph about the same time as this letter. I need not predict or give an opinion, but here public opinion is now nearly unanimous on the point.

We heard only last night that the Bank of Bengal had raised its rate of discount from 8½ and 9½ to 9½ and 10½ per cent., and that silver was becoming scarce in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. So much for the apprehensions expressed that India would be flooded with surplus demonetised Continental silver. In consequence of these announcements silver became suddenly in demand yesterday, and rose from 58d. to 59d. per ounce standard in the two days. The stringency in the Calcutta money market is here ascribed of course to the cash requirements in connection with the Bengal famine. The oddest thing is that although we have heard so much of the plethora of silver in Germany there is no very marked desire to take this opportunity of getting quit of some of it, but the bullion brokers here appear to think that the present prices will attract supplies. Our money market is so easy that we can advance anything in reason. Yesterday the Bank rate was lowered from 4 to 3½ per cent. and although there are croakers who say that we are going too fast, the probabilities are that we shall see money lower yet before it is higher. There is plenty of money about; dividends are being paid every day, and these amounts are generally re-invested. The leading joint-stock banks are dividing profits rather above than under those of the corresponding period last year. Even the railways which it was feared would show a falling off are doing on the average quite as well, though it is to be noted that the rise in their rates and fares which has kept up their revenues has also been an element in the check given to trade. Among the stocks that have benefited most by the late re-investment purchases on the Stock Exchange I should mention specially Indian Railways. These have on the average risen about 2 per cent. each this week. When the dividend is taken off in the share list they look cheap, and hence attract purchasers.

We shall soon have three additional Atlantic cables—one by the company now at work; another by the Direct United States Company; and a third, a light one, by a new association, name as yet unknown. The Eastern Company have this week given notice of the opening of their new branch lines to the Ionian Islands and Candia. They start from Otranto, Italy; and from Candia join the main line at Alexandria. The report of the Company for the six months ending 30th September last is out this afternoon. It states that a joint purse traffic arrangement has been concluded with the Indo European Telegraph Company, the terms of which will be explained at the meeting to be held on the 27th inst. The revenue for the six months has been £178,828-18-4, while the net amount is £122,826-3 9.

Two biggish failures in the metal trade were announced yesterday—Messrs. Burr & Co., of Gracechurch St., and Messrs. E. B. and A. T. Pitchford of Limehouse. The liabilities in the former case are said to range between £300,000 and £500,000; the latter £130,000.

LORD NAPIER AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD DECCAN, 3RD FEBRUARY.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived here about 4-45 on Friday afternoon, being received at the Residency by all heads of departments, the 16th Lancers supplying the guard of honour. He had travelled by the State-railway to within twenty-five miles of Hyderabad, and was escorted thence by a squadron of 1st Light Cavalry. He was accompanied from Shahabad by Major Pemberton, R. E., who has been Chief Engineer on the construction of the line, and Captain Dobbs, Railway Magistrate at Goolburgah. A small party, chiefly heads of departments, dined that evening at the Residency, to meet His Excellency, and on Saturday, at 11 A.M., he received Sir Salar Jung, Shums-ool-Oomra, Vickar-ool-Oomra, and other city magnates at the Residency, afterwards holding a levée at Secunderabad. In the evening the Resident had an official dinner party, at which the chief noblemen of Hydersbad, and about 100 ladies and gentlemen were present. Sunday must have afforded a welcome rest. On Monday H. H. the Nizam (the plan of whose education is still under discussion) received H. E. in durbar in the morning, and the party afterwards breakfasted at the Residency. In the middle of the day the Chief inspected the barracks at Trimulgherry, a thunderstorm making the afternoon quite pleasant. In the evening Sir Salar Jung had a small *(for him)* dinner in H. E.'s honour; Shums-ool-Oomra and Vickar-ool-Oomra following suit on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, on the mornings of which days the Chief has the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Contingent out for a review and sham fight. General Blake is expected to return from the Camp of Exercise in time to assume command, vice Colonel Falls, R. A. On Thursday the Nizam's regular troops have their outing, and in the evening the civil and military officers entertain Lord Napier at a ball at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad. The public gardens at Chunderghat have been very beautiful for some time, but the official opening has been postponed until the arrival of a great gun. This ceremony is to take place on Friday, when the Ministers of the Nizam will give a grand entertainment. The gardens themselves are laid out most tastefully, the arrangements being chiefly due to Mr. Wilkinson, Secretary D. P. W., but Sir Salar Jung himself has from the first taken a lively interest in them, and paid constant visits. They quite suggest an Italian garden, and, except perhaps the Lall Bagh at Bangalore, are unsurpassed in Southern India. Roses and caladiums are the strongest point, but the whole is most picturesque, though most incredibly the railway has cut off a slice of the ground in spite of an offer from Sir Salar Jung to pay the expense of a diversion from his private purse. Saturday brings more inspections, and the Dramatic Society have a special performance of the "Day after the Wedding" and "Slasher and Crasher." The Chief leaves on Monday evening. The Nizam's Government with an idea of conducting their government economically are eliminating from their D. P. W.—the only peculiarity of the process being the fact that it is conducted by an almost self-constituted body—hard lines on the victims. Though the State railway is not open to the public, officers travelling to and fro are enabled to escape the horrors of the Goolburga road by the courtesy of Major Pemberton, who grants passes for the brake-van of the ballast train, which is an improvement on a "ekka."

A new paper called the *Critique* has been started by a Mutual Improvement Society in Secunderabad. The military intelligence, being supplied by one of the staff, is correct, but the articles are heavy, and there is scarcely enough news here to support a weekly publication. But the idea is plucky enough.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—The Mohurrum festival commences on Thursday the 19th instant.

BROACH.—We learn from a private letter there were a few showers of rain at Broach on the night of the 31st ultimo.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the lake for the week ending Saturday, 31st January, was 54 feet 3 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet 9 tenths.

MR G. REMINGTON, of Messrs. Remington and Co., was yesterday fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance as a juryman. This was the second occasion this Sessions on which he had been absent.

THREE hundred and fifty-one of H. M.'s 4th Rifle N. I. arrived here from Baroda on Wednesday night *en route* to Satara. They are at present encamped at Soparee Baugh.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate begs to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 28-8 from the Secretaries of the "Cope Testimonial Fund," for the Court's poor-box; and also Rs. 1-8 from "C.E.M."

CHOLERA.—A Hindoo woman was found lying on the Queen's Road at Sonapore on Wednesday, suffering from an attack of cholera, and whilst being conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital she expired.

EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.—The examination of Assistant Conservators of Forests will be held in the month of October next before a committee nominated by Government.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, First Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, has owing to ill health obtained a month's leave of absence. Mr. F. C. Constable, barrister-at-law, acts for him during his absence.

ARRIVAL.—On Wednesday a wealthy native of Benares, by name Luxmeeshunker Sumbhoopursad arrived here with about ninety armed followers, and took up his residence temporarily in Ramlall's Wadee near the Pinjrapole.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—Mr. F. D. Melvill, Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from 23rd March next.

MURDER OF A WIFE AT BROACH.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach on the 27th January last, a Hindoo named Tricum Bhowsing was charged with the murder of his wife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be transported for life.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Thomas Henry Bennett and John Carrey, belonging to the 68th Regiment, Poona, were arrested yesterday by Mr. Inspector Raymond near the Picket station. They were placed before the Senior Magistrate, and were ordered to be forwarded to the military authorities.

A VAGRANT.—John Wilson, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector O'Conner, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William McDonald and twelve other seamen of the British ship Java were charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE KATTYWAR ADMINISTRATION.—The following notification appears in the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* of the 16th January last :—"On the eve of resigning the administration of this province, the Acting Political Agent tenders his hearty thanks to the Political Officers in Kattywar for the cordial and able help by which they have made his duties pleasant."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th January 1874, Rs. 17,14,245; add silver received during the week, Rs. 3,72,399; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,204; balance, Rs. 19,86,440. There are in addition 3,82,866 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

UNRULY COOLIES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Rama Bhendoo and nine other coolies were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with disorderly behaviour at the Carnac Bunder. They were fighting and creating a disturbance at the bunder when they were arrested by a policeman. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each. Three of the prisoners were ordered to forfeit the bonds they had passed, and all were bound over in Rs. 25 each to keep the peace.

THE BOMBAY CLAIMANT'S CASE.—At the sitting of the High Court Sessions yesterday, the Advocate General appeared before his Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes and moved that the case of Polycarpe Skinderoghlow be heard on another day by a special jury. His Lordship wished to know on what ground the application was made for a special jury, and the Advocate General replied that as the case was an important and peculiar one, it was necessary for the interests of justice that the case should be tried by a special jury. As the counsel for the defence had no objection, his Lordship agreed to have the case tried by a special jury on Friday next. One of the special jurors remarked that Friday was rather an inconvenient day as it would be the mail day. His Lordship said that he could not listen to such an objection.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 3rd February, was 326, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 69 less than the total of the week ending 4th February 1873, and 44 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 222 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive system.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births exclusive of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	9	5
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	9	8
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	2
Market	43,198	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	31	26
Mandvee	35,100	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	17	11
Chuk	31,548	...	4	...	3	3	2	...	17	11
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	10	...	1	1	3	...	21	18
Dongree	25,506	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	13	16
Bhoiwarree	37,91	...	9	...	3	2	1	...	21	10
Pumwarree	20,760	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	4
Bhoolesh wur	36,092	...	6	...	2	2	2	15	15	9
Khanwilla	25,626	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	14	11
Koombarwara	27,594	...	7	...	...	1	1	15	11	12
Khetwaree	24,817	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	12	12
Girgaum	31,534	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	12	...
Chaopatee	7,531	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Mahalmee	4,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Mazagon	20,973	...	3	...	3	4	1	...	12	4
Tarwaree	10,083	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Kamat. & Byc.	75,028	...	19	...	1	4	6	3	51	19
Parell	13,773	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	6
Seoree	4,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sion	11,872	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	9	9
Mahim	14,310	...	7	...	...	2	3	1	15	3
Worlee	10, 42	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	...
Bombay.....	644,405	...	131	...	31	23	34	10	326	222
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		23	125	13	33	40	44	3	370	177

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. system.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including Total)	Total birth ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	18	7
Brahman	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	11	7
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bhatia	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Hindoo of other Caste...	...	76	...	19	9	14	4	169	125
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	13	13
Mussulman	...	21	...	4	10	11	4	72	42
Parsee	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	13	9
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native Christian	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	131	...	31	23	34	10	326	222
Corresponding week '72.	24	149	9	27	43	37	4	326	264

A SAVAGE ASSAULT.—The Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel G. C. Ezekiel, has sentenced Mrs. Gore, the wife of Private Gore, of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment, to one month's simple imprisonment. She was also fined in the sum of rupees ten—in default, one week's further imprisonment—for voluntarily causing grievious hurt to one Mrs. Rogers, the wife a private of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment. It appears that on 14th of January last Mrs. Gore and Mrs. Rogers quarrelled, and consequently the officer commanding the regiment deprived Mrs Gore of a month's allowance, rupees eight. On the 19th idem, Mrs. Gore beat Mrs. Rogers with a stick so severely that one of her arm bones was fractured. Colonel Lyons of the Staff Corps happened to pass as the assault was committed by Mrs. Gore upon Mrs. Rogers, and that gentleman seems to have interfered, and prevented further assault being committed. Mrs. Gore in her defence stated that Mrs. Rogers had sung a "song" on the morning stating that the girl had lost her eight rupees, and she also stated that Mrs. Rogers was the first to assault her; but she had no witness to prove her statement.—*Poona Observer.*

BLONDIN.

THIS celebrated high-rope performer has arrived in Bombay, and will soon make his first "grand-rope ascension." The maidan has been chosen as the scene of the Chevalier's exploits, which we can well imagine everybody is already longing to see. The performances will take place in an arena which is very properly named "gigantic," and this will be worth seeing, although as an attraction it cannot of course compare with the inimitable Blondin.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury :—

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Monsee Cana pleaded not guilty to having falsely charged one Gheela Aswal and three others, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having assaulted him on the night of the 26th of September, and with having made several false statements regarding the circumstances of the assault.

Five other persons were originally charged along with the prisoner for abetment of the above offence, but on the application of the Advocate-General, who appeared along with Mr. Lang and Mr Inverarity for the prosecution, his Lordship ordered that the cases should be heard separately.

The Advocate General said that his Lordship would see that the charges against the first prisoner were of an individual character, while those against the others were general charges of conspiracy.

Mr. Ferguson appeared to defend the prisoner.

In addressing the jury the Advocate-General said that the charges into which they would have to inquire arose out of a dispute between two sections of a caste of Hindoos in Bombay. The witnesses for the prosecution, or at least those belonging to the caste, were members of the Dhera section. The prisoner belonged to the Thannuk section. The former were the more numerous. Between these two sections there appeared to have existed a considerable amount of enmity. The jury would hear from the witnesses that on the night of the 26th of September, the prisoner, who belonged to the Dhera section, came into his shop with his head broken, and called out for a sepoy, saying that he had been beaten by a Seedee. He was taken to a jemadar, and to him he made the same statement. The jemadar sent men to look for the Seedee, but he could not be found. The prisoner was next morning taken before Inspector D'Arcy and Mr. Pidgington, and to them he said the same thing. No Seedee having been apprehended, the prisoner was sent to the hospital, and it was not for a considerable time after that that he appeared before the magistrate and charged four members of the Dhera caste with having been concerned in assaulting him. The case was heard before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and there the prisoner made against these four men the charges which had been read out by the Clerk of the Crown. The magistrate dismissed the case. Now the position of the parties has been reversed, and the prisoner, instead of being the complainant, was in the dock. The Advocate-General then referred to the nature of the charges brought against the prisoner, and left the case in the hands of the jury, believing they would find it to be one of a very simple character.

Ghella Aswal was then called and examined by Mr Inverarity. The other three persons whom the prisoner had charged with assault were next called; and also Mr. Alfred Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, one Rahimbux, who called himself a Mahomedan Shaik, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the jury, pointing out the nature of the charges made against the prisoner and going over the evidence at considerable length.

After this his Lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury after retiring for a few minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

IN THE MATTER OF JEJEEBHOY JEHANGIRJEE.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. M. M. Munshi, moved under Act 34 of 1858, and in the matter of Jejeebhoy Jehangirjee, an alleged lunatic, that an enquiry in lunacy be made under the order of the Court. Mr. Latham moved on the petition of Bapujee Jehangirjee, which stated, among other things, that his late father left a Government promissory note for Rs. 2,000 for his three sons, namely, the petitioner, the alleged lunatic, and Rustomjee Jehangirjee. The three sons received the interest on the note up to 1864 when Rustomjee died, and from that time up to 30th June 1870, the petitioner and the alleged lunatic had been receiving it. Jejeebhoy had been twice placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba and had since been residing with his family at Mody Khana street. For the last seven years, the petitioner had maintained him, his wife, and two children, whose only contribution was the lunatic's share in the interest due on the note. The reason for the application was that the New Bank of Bombay did not now allow the petitioner to draw the interest on behalf of himself and of his brother; and the petitioner therefore prayed that an enquiry might be held as to the state of mind of his brother, and that he be appointed committee of his person and estate. His Lordship ordered that an enquiry, whether Jejeebhoy Jehangirjee is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, be held before his Lordship on the 12th inst., that a copy of the order, with its Gujeratee translation, be served upon Motibace, wife of the alleged lunatic; that the lunatic be personally examined by Dr. Niven, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, and Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, M.R.C.S., and a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, who should report personally on the mental capacity of the alleged lunatic. It was further ordered that an enquiry be made on the day aforesaid as to the nature of the property of the lunatic and who are his next of kin.

REPORT OF THE ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.

THE following are extracts from the report of the Committee of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, which was read at the meeting held for the presentation of prizes on Tuesday last :—

With the end of 1873, the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution has completed a decade of its existence. The Board of Directors rejoice to have to commence this year's proceedings by congratulating its promoters, supporters, and friends, on the hopeful career the Institution now starts on with the increased vigour and prestige achieved by the successful completion of what might be termed its period of infancy. The reports of the ladies and gentlemen who examined our school last month shew that the quality and standard of instruction imparted in it are by no means unsatisfactory, while the numerical strength of our students is enough, if not too much, to engross all our capabilities to provide means for their instruction. During the year under report the school steadily maintained its numerical position. The year closed with the same number with which it began, namely, 72; though at times it reached to 77. Against 27 withdrawals are to be placed an equal number of entries, though it was resolved to levy an admission fee of Rs. 5 from each new comer. On the whole, a steady increase in attendance during the past over that of the previous year is observable; and to those who are aware of the difficulty of securing regular attendance from native female students, the above will be a welcome one to notice. Mrs. Colonel Ballard and Mrs. Griffiths did us the favour to examine the school this year in needlework, drawing, and singing, and in the other branches of instruction. The examination was kindly conducted by S. J. Harrison, Esq., and Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Esq., M.A., LL.B. From their report it is gratifying to learn that the progress of the students in almost all subjects during the past year, has been very satisfactory. The capital in hand on 1st January 1873 was Rs. 36,364-10-2. The expenditure during the whole year was Rs. 8,275-5-1, plus Rs. 2,370 3-2, on account of loss incurred by the sale of Bengal Bank shares at a lower rate, making the total of Rs. 10,642-8 3. The income during the year was Rs. 7,898-8-1, thus shewing a margin of Rs. 2 744-0-2 on the wrong side, and leaving the capital at the end of the year Rs. 33,620-10-0 After some changes during the past year the Board of honorary lady visitors at present consists of the following ladies :—The Hon'ble Mrs. Deane, Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs Filgate, Miss M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Souter, Mrs. Ravenscroft, and Mrs. Col. Waddington. The Board of Directors, in which there have been some changes in the year, consists of Mr. M. Cursetjee, Mr. C. N. Cama, Mr. S. Shapoorjee, Dr. D. Dalpatram, Mr. D. R. Colah and Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree.

So far the report has mainly treated of the internal working of our institution. We now solicit your attention for a few minutes more to a subject which so much concerns the present as well as the future position of our institution, that it has been deemed necessary to refer to it here. About the end of 1872, our Board of Directors entered into a compact with the Government Educational Department for the purpose of receiving into our institution, and of carrying on the training of the scholars of the Bombay Female Normal School, —on condition, among others, of our endowing Rs. 30,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities (to be placed in the hands of trustees), and of Government paying us a subsidy of Rs. 260 monthly. The proposal was calculated to be so beneficial on both sides that while, on the one hand our life-governors, members and subscribers in general meeting assembled, unanimously approved of it and expressly desired the Board to expedite the final execution of the trust deed, the Educational Department, on the other hand, shewed its anxiety to have the arrangements fully completed as soon as possible by calling on us (in their letter to us of 16th May, 1873) not to delay submitting the draft trust deed for their final approval and to deposit at once the Rs. 30, 000 in 4 per cent. securities with the Accountant General. In reply to our letter submitting the draft trust deed to the Educational Department, and long after we had converted Rs. 30,000 in Government paper and carried out the other conditions of the agreement, communications were received from that department intimating that it could not proceed further in the matter "as the arrangements were not approved by the higher authorities," and that consequently the Government subsidy should cease from the end of the current official year.

The Board, apprehending that the threatened collapse of the amalgamation would seriously affect the future prospects of our institution, caused the Secretary to represent the same in writing to the Bombay Government through the Director of Public Instruction, who, however, replied that it was no use discussing the matter further, as the closing of the Normal School had been decided on. At this stage the matter now stands, pending further negotiations. Apart from the consideration of the consequences to our institution, the removal of the Normal School from Bombay is, in our humble opinion, a measure seriously affecting the work of female education in this Presidency. If there is any place in India which more than another has the means, as well as the inclination, to take advantage of such an institution, it is Bombay.

If the resolution to withdraw from the arrangements is actually put into execution, which we yet hope may not happen, we shall have again to convert our promissory notes into silver, draw upon our capital every year as formerly, and determine the period of our existence.

But we fully

THE INDIAN MUTINY: SIR HOPE GRANT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

"As long as daylight lasted we drove the rebels back; but when darkness ensued they got round our flanks, and two of my guns (Money's, I think) were in the greatest jeopardy. I therefore collected a few men together and charged the enemy. A sepoy within five yards of me fired at my horse, and put a bullet through his body, close to my leg. It was singular he did not aim at me; but in all probability he thought it best to make sure of killing the horse, and that then, to a certainty, the rider would fall into his hands. I felt that my poor charger had received its death-wound; yet he galloped on fifty yards through the throng of rebels, and then dropped down dead. I was in rather an awkward predicament—unhorsed, surrounded by the enemy, and, owing to the darkness, ignorant in which direction to proceed—when my orderly, a native Sowar of the 4th Irregulars, by name Rooper Khan, rode up to me, and said, 'Take my horse—it is your only chance of safety.' I could not but admire his fine conduct. He was a Hindostanee Mussulman, belonging to a regiment the greater part of which had mutinied; and it would have been easy for him to have killed me and gone over to the enemy; but he behaved nobly, and was ready to save my life at the risk of his own. 'I refused his offer; but, taking a firm grasp of his horse's tail, I told Rooper Khan to drag me out of the crowd. This he performed successfully and with great courage. I may here mention that the next morning I called him into my tent (he was a fine-looking fellow, of tall stature, about 25 years of age), and after praising him for his gallant behaviour, I offered him some little money; upon which he drew himself up with great dignity, salamed, and said, 'No, Sahib, I will take no money; but if you will get my commanding officer to promote me, I shall be very grateful.' I answered him that I would make a request to that effect, but urged him also to receive the money. He reluctantly took it and left the tent; but the next morning I received a note from his commanding officer, Major Martin, returning the rupees, and stating that Rooper Khan could not be prevailed upon to accept them. Major Martin promoted him; and in consequence of my favourable mention of him, Sir Henry Barnard awarded him the second-class order of merit. There were likewise two men of the 9th Lancers who behaved with great gallantry, Thomas Handcock and John Purcell. They stuck to me during the fight without consulting their own safety: the latter had his horse killed under him about the same time that I lost my own; and Handcock, seeing me dismounted in the midst of my foes, earnestly besought me to take his charger. He was the same night wounded, and lost his arm. The enemy, however, did not persist in his attack, and by degrees the firing ceased. I don't think I ever felt so beat before. The weather was fearfully hot. I threw myself exhausted on the ground, and the only thing which revived me was a glass of beer, given me by Lieutenant Drummond, attached to the Rajah of Jheend's Horse, a Sikh who had recently joined us."

Many other incidents of the siege are deeply interesting had we space to quote them. We can find room only for the account of one strange deliverance of a kind which pious people call providential, and people not pious can give no sort of account of. A great assault had been planned by the forces in Delhi against the tiny English army outside their walls. It was on the occasion of a religious festival, and accordingly everything was propitious; and though it was then the season of rains, there had been an intermission for nearly a fortnight, so that the ground was in perfectly good condition.

"The attack was well planned. A strong force was destined to proceed up to the opposite bank of the Jumna, which covered our left flank, cross by a bridge of boats at Baghput, take up a position in our rear at Rhye, and thus cut off our supplies from, and communications with, the upper country, and in fact starve us out. Another force of 6,000, with 16 guns, were to cross the canal about three miles to our right and attack us in rear. Simultaneously the main body was to force our position in front, and on our flanks. The one told off for the attack on our rear advanced to the canal by the Rotuck road, and in a few hours constructed a bridge sufficiently strong to admit of the passage of artillery. Part of their cavalry had passed, and their artillery was on the point of following the example when a black cloud suddenly appeared overhead, followed by a terrific downpour of rain, which converted the sluggish waters of the canal into a foaming torrent. The bridge was completely swept away, and the strong powerful timbers of which it had been constructed, were washed down to our camp. The further advance of the enemy was now effectually put astop to, not only on account of the destruction of the bridge, but because the surrounding country had become impassable. Their cavalry, which had crossed, were separated from their main body, and were in a terrible fright lest we should send out a force to cut them off. With difficulty they made their escape, by marching about sixteen miles up the canal, crossing by a bridge which we had not been able to destroy; from whence, crestfallen and in disorder, they made their way back to Delhi. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the above is, that at the very time the rain descended in such torrents on the enemy, we had not a single drop in our own camp. This was a wonderful interposition of Providence."

Such an incident must have impressed deeply the minds of the handful of Englishmen, fighting, as they were aware, a desperate battle, and therefore having all the better claim, their cause being just, on that God to whom they were used to say that He alone fighteth for us. They ran such risks almost daily, for the sorties were numerous; they had treason even among themselves, small as their following was, and were obliged to disband and dismiss a native regiment, whose English officers—with that strange obstinacy of faith which was one of the features of the period—held by them stoutly till the last moment, refusing to believe in any possibility of desertion. To such a point did this faith go, that Sir Hope Grant informs us the Adjutant-General, after assembling and haranguing the native officers, presented the chief among them with a fine horse, which he received with protestations of devotion. "That very evening the native officer galloped of on his beautiful horse, and went over to the enemy." Several troopers, however, of this disbanded regiment remained examples of fidelity, as an off set against the treachery of the others.

The siege of Delhi lasted more than three months. The small army, badly furnished in every way, attacked and attacking almost daily, sometimes surrounded by almost impassable swamps, sometimes scorched under a blazing sun, enduring, with little ease and perpetual fatigue, the worst that an Indian climate in its most terrible combination of fiery heat and fatal humidity could do, passed thus the months of June, July, and September, while England fumed and fretted over the sea, wondering and blaming its inaction. The siege-train only reached them on the 4th of September; and by that time, in consequence of the exertions made, chiefly by Sir John Lawrence, to reinforce them, their numbers altogether, including Sikhs, rose to 10,000. On the 13th September the final attack was made; and two days after, the vast crowd of insurgents were finally dispersed from the stronghold, and the city returned into British hands. We need not enter into details of a struggle which was accompanied by much desperate fighting, and by some losses on the English side which it would be difficult to overestimate. One of them, and perhaps the most important, was that of the brave General Nicholson, who was shot at the head of his brigade in an assault on the Lahore gate. There is a touch of genuine tragedy in the brief note made by Sir Hope of this brave soldier's deathbed.

"There was an unearthly stillness about the camp, very different to the bustle and activity which existed previous to the assault. As I entered the hut, the gloomy darkness was made visible by one miserable dimly-burning candle. On a couch I saw a figure lying stretched at full length, with a native standing beside him. The ghastly look of death was upon his countenance; and, on going nearer, I perceived it was poor Brigadier Nicholson, whom I had last seen upon the walls of Delhi the day before, vigorous and animated, leading on his men gallantly. Everything was now changed for him—ambition, the hopes of rising to greatness—all was vanishing from before his eyes. He was like a noble oak riven asunder by a thunderbolt. As I approached he looked towards me, and in a deep sepulchral voice said, 'Who are you?' I told him, and spoke kind words to him. He looked again, and after some time, with great difficulty, said, 'I thank you;' and then closed his eyes."

Seldom has the death of a strong man, struck down in mid-career, been represented with more powerful and tragical brevity, simple as are the words in which this heart-chilling picture is made.

Here terminates the more painful part of the narrative. It is true that the double episode of Lucknow kept England still on a strain of tremendous emotion scarcely equalled, perhaps, by anything called forth by a public event within the limits of this century at least; but all that was most appalling and cruel was now over, and the subduing of the mutiny became rather a matter of time than a desperate possibility. Havelock, Outram, Sir Colin Campbell, were all by this time in the field, men not likely to lose their heads in an emergency, and prepared, so far as calm courage, self-possession, and readiness of resource could prepare them, for everything that might befall them.

The episode of Lucknow, to which we have just referred was, however, of all others the most prolonged in tragic interest. The other great misfortunes of the English in India were known at least in England only after the occurrence; but for Lucknow we all, who are old enough to recollect it, went through all the vicissitudes of hope and fear as much as if the besieged city had been an individual sufferer of our closest acquaintance. The death of Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the finest and noblest of those Christian soldiers who have made our English army illustrious, in the very commencement of that long agony, undergone by the cooped up remnant of British sufferers within the Residency—had given a melancholy tone at once to their story, and added discouragement to the misery they endured so bravely. Everybody remembers the heroic march of Havelock to their relief—a march which was little less than a succession of battles against overwhelming numbers—his own little force never rising at its best beyond 2,500 men, against armies five or six times as great, and often more. How he fought his way mile by mile; how the gallant and chivalrous Outram, on joining him, waived his superior rank and served as a volunteer, rather than take from his brother-in-arms the honour of concluding what he had so well begun; and how he relieved Lucknow only to be in his turn shut in, and to endure once more all the calamities of the siege which he had momentarily relieved, we need not attempt to tell over again. Havelock had served for many years humbly and without much notice, doing the work of a good soldier; but in this moment of extremity his turn came to show what was in him, and the unobtrusive Indian officer leaped at once into our national roll of heroes. The unfortunate concurrence of events which made him a prisoner in the very fortifications from whence he had so hasted and fought to deliver the captives, made his sudden glory only more noticeable. And it would be vain to attempt to describe the feelings of the anxious and excited spectators in England when they found themselves called upon a second time to speculate whether deliverance would come in time, and to dread the possibility of the fall of Lucknow, with a second brave little army added to its first defenders.

The second siege had lasted for five or six weeks before we take up the story of the second deliverance in Sir Hope Grant's stirring narrative. He himself had been left in momentary inaction at Delhi while the troops scoured the neighbouring country, but had at last been sent for in haste, and was on his eager way to the succour of Lucknow when the newly appointed Commander-in-chief, Sir Colin Campbell—sent out at a day's notice by one of those highly wrought impulses of popular feeling which now and then drive the British government and nation to an infallible choice of the right man—joined his small forces. Sir Colin, too, had been long a good officer merely, known in his profession, but not much out of it, and had already begun to long for retirement and quiet, when sudden laurels fell upon the man who was all at once discovered to be the man whom England most wanted in her moment of extremity. "You little expected," said Sir Hope as they met, "when I last heard from you that you would be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India." "I should as soon have thought to be made Archbishop of Canterbury," said the other. It would be almost impossible to discribe to any reader too young to recollect it, the feelings with which we in England watched the progress of the new Commander, whom we all felt somehow, individually, to be our special emissary for the salvation of India, upon that march to Lucknow. Sir Hope tells the story of the march itself in his usual self-controlled and soldierly way—so many attacks of the enemy, so many difficulties of the road, marshes to drag the guns through, jungles to intercept the men, here "a heavy fire of infantry" suddenly opening upon them, there "an hour's pounding" with heavy guns to drive away a hostile outpost. The story of the excitement of a single peaceful family in England—its longing for news, its hopes and will terrors, its perpetual discussion of what might be doing, and the close interest with which it followed every movement and watched for every mail—would, could we tell it in detail, be infinitely more emotional than the soldier's plain record of what he did from day to day, the bullets that played about him harmlessly, and all the various risks he ran, of which he makes nothing. By desperate fighting they struggled into the Residency, where they were welcomed with such enthusiasm as may easily be conceived, by the spent and weary garrison. But here, again, reality quite fails of the effect which imagination gives. "Soldiers," said Havelock, his eyes full of tears, to the men who flocked about him—"soldiers, I am happy to see you; soldiers I am happy to think you have got into this place with a smaller loss than I had." But while these sober words were all that even the excitement of such a deliverance drew from the British general, with that obstinate incapacity for scenic effects that seems to mark the race—we at home found vent for our excitement in much more dramatic pictures of how the deliverance came. We remember a pretty story current at the time of how some Scotch lass, a soldier's daughter, was the first to hear from the rampart a far off sound of the Highland pipes which announced the deliverers; how she was supposed to have gone crazy in her sudden joy; and how gradually that craze of gladness communicated itself to all as the shrill sweet pibroch grew on the air, and the red-coats came in sight. The present writer owns to having put this story into verse, with some lingering hope that it might be true, in such a genuine passion of excitement as perhaps only youth is capable of. Nothing of this kind is in the simple narrative. Theirs was "a happy meeting" and much "cordial shaking of hands," says Sir Hope Grant, with true British quiet; and thus ended two terrible sieges and one of the most awful moments of suspense ever endured by any community,—suspense which the whole nation shared with the actual sufferers; for there was scarcely a man or woman in England who did not tremble to hear of another catastrophe such as that at Cawnpore until the beleaguered garrison and, above all, the women and children, were safe out of those dangerous walls.

The third expedition to Lucknow, undertaken only after this object was attained, and which ended in the complete dispersion of the rebels and re-possession of the city, though not less interesting in a military point of view nor less exciting as a warlike struggle, has no longer the dramatic and general interest of the former marches; and as we do not attempt to enter into any military review of the situation, we will not follow the generals through the remaining campaign, which by degrees quenched all the sparks of evil, and reduced India again to quiet and subordination. Long ere this it had become apparent that this "brightest jewel in the British crown" was not going to be snatched from us, and that the momentary chill of disaster which had struck the heart of the nation, with the strangest mixture of fear, anguish, and incredulity, was as temporary as any other sudden shock which sends back the blood to the heart, only to fortify both soul and body, in an instant, with strenuous impulse to resist the evil and win back the tranquillity assailed. The courage of England at home was at once recovered when the women and children were out of danger, and no new outrage such as those which had chilled our blood was possible. The courage of our soldiers had never flagged. They, subjected to perpetual perils, had gone about their work always with imperturbable self-possession. At a very dark moment indeed, just before the first assault on Delhi, Sir Hope Grant himself, struck with this amazing calm, pauses in his hasty tale to make a note upon it. He, himself a soldier, wonders, as any man well might, at the perfect calm of both officers and soldiers. "Men," he says "seemed to regard the coming struggle as if it were a cricket match in which every one felt confident his side would win." There was even time for frolic after the first passion was over. It is only fair, however, to say that this was after the fall of Delhi and the deliverance of the Lucknow garrison had taken something of the sting out of the more horrible recollections of the war. We remember to have heard a somewhat dull officer, not ordinarily interesting in is conversation, tell the story of some portions of the earlier struggle with a fervour of recollection which turned his native dulness into dramatic force, and gave the hearer a sympathetic shudder, as he told of the grim look of the men when mercy was suggested to them, and how they said "Cawnpore!" to each other, with a stillness more terrible than any war cry, when they charged the enemy. There is little trace, however, of this wild vehemence of feeling in Sir Hope Grant's story, and we read such an anecdote as the following, after all the more terrible recollections called forth by his narrative, with a certain sense of escape and relief.

"The 53d Regiment, principally composed of Irishmen, were a fine-looking set of fellows, and equally good hands at fighting. Their discipline, however, was not by any means perfect, and it was difficult to keep them well in hand. They had been lying under the bank of a road which afforded but an inadequate protection, and had in consequence lost a good many men. All of a sudden, without a word from any of their officers, they rushed forward, and, utterly heedless of all efforts to stop them, made their way into the toll-house, in a few instants clearing out the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief, was terribly annoyed, and riding up to the regiment, pitched into it well. But these wild Irishmen were incorrigible; whenever he began to speak, a lot of them exclaimed as loud as they could, "Three cheers for the Commander-in-Chief boys!" until at last he himself was obliged to go away laughing."

A little while after this incident, we hear, with a pleasant sense of the always lessening cloud, of a sudden adventurous outburst made by Sir Hope and his brother officers "to see their wives," from whom they had been separated through all the painful and anxious time now happily almost at an end—an expedition upon which they seem to have set out with all the glee of delivered schoolboys, and which Sir Colin, grim but kindly old bachelor, permitted with humorous contempt and probably a touch of envy. By-and-by they could hear with pleasure of "some good pig-sticking," and "put up a large fox which gave us a fine chevy." Thus the time of misery and disaster came to an end, and the ordinary conditions of life, those common laws and common incidents which outlive all despairs and troubles, resumed their usual sway on the very edge of the hurricane past.

It is, however, with a shudder that we find, very sparingly given—for Sir Hope does not seem to have any disposition to linger upon horrors—some details here and there which call back to us with startling vividness the feelings which rendered us half crazy with excitement and horror at the time. Here is one brief but terrible incident. Some poor people, officers with their wives and children, had taken refuge with the Rajah of Powaen, who soon, however, tired of them, and sent them off with an escort of their own revolted native soldiers.

"After the first day's march, two young officers, mere boys, who had just joined, being excessively fatigued and footsore, lagged behind, whereupon some of the sepoys began pricking them up with their bayonets. One of the captains remonstrated with these brutes. The two poor lads, however, could not get on any faster, and the villains immediately put their muskets to their heads and shot them. One of the party, a lady whom we had known very well at Umballa, was expecting her confinement, and was quite upset by all the horrors she had been forced to pass through. Her husband, in desperation at the fate which was evidently impending over them, shot her; another officer followed his example with his wife; and then the sepoys fell upon their prisoners and murdered them all."

Never was there a simpler, less emotional record of perhaps the most terrible condition of affairs in which civilised men ever found themselves, *Her husband, in desperation, shot her.* It is impossible to conceive a more frightful climax of mortal anguish and misery.

Here, however, is a pendant, in the dismal reversal of positions later on, when the mutiny was all but quelled, and the wretched remnants of the rebel forces were being pursued in all directions, flying in broken parties over the country, having lost all hope, courage, and possibility of existence.

"On the 22rd May, we followed up the enemy across the hills, and came to some ground dabbled with pools of blood, where wounded men had been struggling on; and further on discovered two of the rebels in a state of hopeless exhaustion, dying from their wounds and from starvation. It was sad to see many of the poor wives of the Sepoys who had accompanied their husbands, deserted and left to die on the bare ground. One of these wretched women was lying in the last stage of exhaustion, and sinking fast, with her long black hair hanging dishevelled about her face,—one child at her breast, and another standing by her side. I told one of my staff to fetch a doolie for her and her children. When she heard the order, she roused her self up and gave a look of wild and unutterable joy, thinking in all probability that her poor starving babies would be saved; but the effort was too much for her, and she again sank back into her previous position. The sight was truly touching. Poor creature, she was put into a doolie and taken care of. She ultimately recovered."

A more remarkable contrast could scarcely be—the rebel sepoy's wife taken up tenderly in the arms of charity and brought back from the very edge of death to life and safety—the English officer's wife, shot in a tragic passion of dispair and love, to save her from a worse fate, by her husband. It is good to be able to believe that the avenging English paused, while they carried fire and flame through the country, to do many such acts of Christian charity, though we fear it is impossible to doubt that many wild deeds, unmodified by any exercise of Christian feeling, might find a place in the chronicles of that swift and sudden re-establishment of power. There is scarcely, however, any trace of these cruelties and fierce reprisals in Sir Hope Grant's narrative. The only case in which anything of the kind is recorded is immediately after the siege of Delhi, when a too zealous officer found out the hiding-place of three grandsons of the old Mogul, supposed to have taken a part in the massacre of the English in Delhi. "They tried to exculpate themselves from blame, and denied the guilt; but Hodson charged them with having killed the ladies and gentlemen who had taken refuge in the palace, or had been made prisoners; and taking a revolver from his belt, with his own hand he shot the three unhappy wretches dead on the spot. This sad act," writes Sir Hope, "was most uncalled for." It is almost the only instance of lawless vengeance recorded here, though we are afraid there can be little doubt that many other such fierce revenges were taken, when the civilised man, still wild with the thrill of indignant passion, had at length reprisal in his power.

It will be seen from the quotations we have made that there is no attempt at fine writing in Sir Hope Grant's manly journal. It is the daily record of his career, as modest, and as little thoughtful of self as it is possible to be, and is as good an instance of the power of soldierly simplicity and straightforwardness to take all fanfaronade of heroism out of actions truly heroic, as we remember to have seen. This is not an art cultivated much, so far as we know, out of the British dominions, but it is a curious art in its way; for the process of toning down all the excitement of danger, and the stir and glow of blood which must accompany the terrible emergencies of war, into something that looks as matter-of-fact as a surveyor's diary, is more delicate than the process of heightening the colours, and bringing out the higher lights, of which military records in other quarters furnish us with many examples. And the struggle recorded with such brief and plain simplicity was no ordinary campaign. It was neither more nor less than the reconquest of the most important part of India, the richest and most populous portion of our eastern possessions, and indeed the re-establishment throughout the entire continent of our menaced power; for there can be little doubt that had the insurrection succeeded in Bengal, as at first it seemed likely to do, the fire would soon have spread to the other Presidencies, in both of which there were slight and quickly suppressed stirrings of excitement. What the handful of Europeans had to do, accordingly, in the climate so fatal to them, at a season when every effort is generally made to shelter them from the terrible splendour of the tropical sun, was to take back out of the hands of myriads of natives the vast country to which by nature those natives had the best right, in which they were perfectly at home, and which was no more noxious to them in its fiery heat and tropical storm than the blasts of a Scotch hillside to the plumed and plaided Highlander, who tramped across the burning plains to Lucknow at the hourly hazard of his life. Even the natives were utterly changed since the days of their first subjugation—they were trained and disciplined soldiers, taught by Englishmen, armed by Englishmen with the most deadly weapons that modern skill had framed; they ought to have known how to fight as well as their opponents; and they were inspired by all the strongest of human excitements patriotism (so far as they knew the meaning of the word) and that over-wrought excitement of religious feeling which we call fanaticism; and the fierce opposition of race against race, the slave against the master, not always personally considerate of him. All these conjoined to make "the mild Hindoo" a most formidable enemy—not to speak of the last and most urgent peril of all, the desperation of inevitable death and ruin should they fail. They fought as we say, with halters round their necks, victory being their only chance. Yet with all these inspirations in their favour, with the climate and their congenial habits as against the beef-eating, strong-drink-consuming European, and with an overwhelming superiority in point of numbers, the Eastern failed to hold his own. In May 1857 the wild and sudden storm broke forth upon us, sweeping into destruction many a little centre of English society, and destroying entire families, innocent sacrifices for their country's supremacy. For all that tremendous summer the fate of India hung in the balance; but before the year was over, the handfull of invaders had regained the half-lost power, and the greatest and richest alien country that ever was subject to a foreign race fell once more, worn out and abject, under the British sway. It is almost impossible to believe that so many great events and so many overwhelming emotions could be possible within so short a cycle of time, or that England should have fumed and fretted with impatience, as she did, over so enormous a piece of work completed so soon. We said that if it were possible that the British power had entered upon that period of decadence which seems to come to all great powers in their time, the Indian mutiny would probably appear to the historian the first menace of failure: but when we look at this extraordinary event from its other side—when we contemplate its end rather than its beginning, we doubt whether the facts would bear that interpretation. The momentary catastrophe was terrible; but the recovery, the stand at bay, the swift and tremendous reaction, were more wonderful still; and strength cannot have begun to fail in the arms, which in a year's time recovered India from her own hordes, and placed the yoke again upon her mighty shoulders.

It is far from a pleasant reflection, however, that we hold in our hands so vast an empire with so very little understanding of the mind, and thoughts, and meaning of its inhabitants as to be thus betrayed in a moment, without, up to this time, any very clear ideas why we were betrayed. From whence came the mysterious impulse which set all these myriads—so crafty yet so primitive, so wonderfully capable of conspiracy, and so strangely incapacitated (as it would seem) for any vigorous and persevering action—into motion? We cannot *tell*; nor can we be sure that some strange unexplainable fiery cross, chupatty, or other incomprehensible communication, may not pass through them like the wind to-morrow, arousing another and another outburst. Captain Knollys points out this strange and dangerous ignorance in some telling pages of his introduction. We have books enough about India: missionaries, teachers, professors, innumerable apparatus of investigation; yet we seem to know less about the Hindoo than Clive and Warren Hastings did. We had the gratification to hear not long ago an eloquent and vehement invective from Mr. Ruskin upon the learned foolishness of the physiologist, who could tell him all about the anatomy of the bird he was studying, but nothing about its life or habits. This peculiarity of modern science is perhaps rather a perilous one; for, after all, the irrigation of India, or its taxation, or even its government, are less important than its inhabitants, who have it in them as we have seen, to slay our children, and torture them and thereby carry misery and horror even into English houses far removed from the scene of conflict. Might it not be worth our while to study a little the millions of our fellow-creatures, who possess this tremendous power, and to impress upon the minds of the young "competition-wallahs," who now stream out to India full of every kind of unnecessary knowledge, the extreme expediency of understanding the races among whom they have to live, and at the same time the impossibility of ever understanding or coming to any human relationship with races whom they despise?

There are some pleasant glimpses throughout Sir Hope Grant's book of the still greater soldier who completed the reconquest of India, and of whom the journalist speaks with that delightful mixture of manly devotion and fresh schoolboy feeling, as to a more genial master than ever master was, which are very agreeable to the reader. It seems almost a pity that the common forms of honour inevitable among us should have obliterated the familiar name of Sir Colin Campbell, friendliest and most characteristically English of all titles, under the disguise of Lord Clyde—a name which he seems himself to have adopted with some reluctance, coming as it did at the close of his life, and untransmissible, as he had no direct heir. Some of his letters which are printed in the Appendix give us a touching glimpse of the weariness and home-longing which had come upon the good soldier, before he had risen to anything beyond that professional reputation which is the forerunner of other glory. He was tired of India and tired of monotonous undistinguished work in those dull days before the Crimea and before the Mutiny, which stirring times dispersed all tedium and developed his abilities and his fame. "If they will only give us one year—not less—of *batta*," he writes in 1849, "I shall be able to think of leaving this country. I neither care, nor do I desire, for *anything else* but the little money in the shape of batta, to make the road between the camp and the grave a little smoother than I could otherwise make it out of the profession; for I long to have the little time that may remain to me to myself, away from barracks and regimental or professional life, with the duties that belong to it in a time of peace." "They have made me a K.C.B.," he writes again a little later. "I may confess to you that I would much rather have got a year's batta, because the latter would enable me to leave this country a year sooner and to join some friends of my early days, whom I love very much, and in whose society I would like to spend the period which may yet remain to me to live between the camp and the grave."

Touching words,—full of weariness and the sense of the fruitlessness of the camp life, with its routine duties of peace, and its blank of monotonous existence. "The day I leave this country will terminate my military career," he adds, emphatically, not foreseeing the Alma and Inkerman, nor the march to Lucknow, and the recovery of India. Before these great events had come, the weary soldier was justified in his longing to escape to the friends he loved; but when danger arose, those longings were quickly put aside. Perhaps there never were two more notable instances of the sudden blossoming out into heroic use and work, of lives long held captive in the husk, unable to show what was in them—than we have in Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell, both of them almost old men before the moment came in which their powers could be revealed. Had they died only a few years earlier, no one would have known, beyond at least their immediate circle, that these two unobtrusive officers carried metaphorically the marshal's baton in their knapsacks; yet in dying, these true and honest soldiers would have left no murmur or discontent; nothing worse than perhaps a sigh of weariness behind them. Fortunately they lived long enough to serve their country as brilliantly in the full light of day as they had served her faithfully in the shade. Such men must always be the very highest and noblest distinction of British arms; and so long as we retain the race of them, we may, in all emergencies, defy the world. But, notwithstanding, it will always be hard upon our heroes that emergencies come but seldom, and that in ordinary times England is rarely wise enough or bright enough to find them out.

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MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCES
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,
Horizontal, Duplex,
Chronometer, Chronograph,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns
Church, Turret,
Carriage, Chime,
Dining and Drawing-room,
Hall, Shop,
Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms Crests, and Devices. Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,
Jams in tins and jars.
Oranges, Lemons, Limes,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings,
Kippered Salmon and Herrings,
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwell Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000,
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.
AKYAB. | HONGKONG.
RANGOON. | MANILLA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
" Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

CAVALRY CHARGERS FOR SALE.

"GARETH," G.A.R., 6 years old.
"SWEETBRIAR," B Aust M., 5 years old, 15-2½.

The above were regularly ridden at the Camp of Exercise, Chinchwad. Both Horses can be seen at Mhow, on application to CAPTAIN DENT,
3rd Hussars.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOM